REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,716.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or outstation free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2

All Communications, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA-BAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Arass, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 1	Leave Tuticorin.....	9
,, Ratnagherry 2	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingorla 3	,, Galle	11
,, Goa 3	,, Negapatam	14
,, Carwar 3	,, Pondicherry	15
,, Mangalore 4	,, Madras	17
,, Cannanore 5	,, Coconada	19
,, Tellicherry 5	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Calicut 6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Beypore 6	,, Coopaulpore	21
,, Cochin 7	,, False Point	22
,, Alleppy 7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREEN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 7	Leave BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee 11	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur 12	,, Koweit	23
,, Muscat 14	,, Bushire	27
,, Bunder Abbas 16		Dec.
,, Bahrein 17	,, Linga	1
,, Linga 18	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire 20	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao 22	,, Guadur	8
,, Mahomerah 24	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH 25	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M., She will call at Veraval, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bates, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November, 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 3 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriage	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

IF THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.

DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Modows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KILLARNEY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Killarney.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

THE HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech loading revolvers.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

THE

GRANDE DIPLOMA

AWARDED AT THE

VIENNA EXHIBITION,

1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S

WELL KNOWN

SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tailor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £9 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 26, Falcon Square, London, E. C.

Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Andrew, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. J. E. Barlow, will be despatched a above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR.....	3,782 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA.....	3,688 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN.....	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN.....	3,132 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI.....	3,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CORONANDEL, from London, are requested to present BILLS OF LADING for countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders without delay.

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON, & Co.,

4, Hornby Row, Bombay, 22nd October 1873. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of La deel Properties at Lady Jamsetjee Road in Upper Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will be instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th October 1873, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned properties in two lots, by order of Manchaisi, widow and executrix of the late Bolgovanjee Hurgovandas Mulljee, and on account and risk of the Mortg gor Mahomedally Vallod Goolam Mohideen Tarapavey, since deceased, under the power of sale contained in a deed purporting to be a mortgage deed the 9th day of January 1868, made and executed by the said mortgagor to the said mortgagee.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land adjoining 1, 21-7-0 square yards or three-bouts, called Lotan Wady, with cocoanut and other trees subject to Fazendar tenure as regards such portion of the same as is occupied by the several huts in the said sort, amounting to ten in number, situate near Lady Jamsetjee Road, at Upper Mahim, near Wagmolley and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 318, and bounded on the east by the sort of Mahomedaly bin Goolam Mahideen Peerjee, on the west by the sort of Peerjee Hirjee, on the north by the sort of Goolam Mohideen Penkar, and on the south by the sort of Shaik Ahmed Purdal.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground of which Goolam Mohideen Penkar is the Fazendar together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 33, situate in Lo aswady, in Upper Mahim, and which is in length 28 feet or thereabouts, and 22 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, west and south by the sort of Goolam Mohideen Peerjee, and on the north by the sort of Shaik Ahmed Purdal.

Particulars and conditions of sale, may be had at the office of the Undersigned, in Old Lane, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of the sale.—Dated this 18th day of October 1873.

JANARDHUN GOBALJI,

Mortgagee's Attorney.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1873.

NOTICES.

NOW PUBLISHED.

CHARGES AND PENALTIES under the INDIAN ARTICLES of WAR, with Notes and Extra taken from Standing Orders and Army Orders of latest date, compiled by Major Dodd. Price Rs. 2-12

Orders Registered at BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 5, Forbes-Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Roselle do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	...	,, 15 ,,
Mango do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mild do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Madras do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do. in pints	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Delicious do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Do. do. Madras	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Mullagatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mango Fruit	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Ripe Mango	...	...	,, 21 ,,
Lime Apple	...	...	,, 12 each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	...	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle ,,	...	...	,, 4 ,,
Lime do. in kegs	...	...	,, 9 ,,
Do. do. in bottles	...	...	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do. ,,	...	...	,, 9 ,,
Cashmere Pickle, ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Tapp Sauce ,,	...	...	,, 9 ,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	...	...	,, 6 ,,

ALSO,

China Preserves or Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND

FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of undoubted credit. These goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 20th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2½ to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder" 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay.....WHEATLEY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25TH OCT.

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

OR

NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,

AND

THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE OPERA OF

INDUR SABHA.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi Road; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M., sharp.

CONSIGNEE of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till Noon on the 31st instant, for carrying out certain RECLAMATION WORK in BACK BAY. Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained, by application at the Defences Office, and payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 24th October 1873.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November 1873, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Direc ors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1873.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year, in the place of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, resigned, and Mr. Mathias, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th October to the 5th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Director,

ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

EDUCATION AND HOME FOR CHILDREN.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILIES.

Dr. and Mrs. REED, with an experience of 18 years, offer the advantages of a first-class Education, with the comforts of home and careful religious training.

HURST COURT, HASTINGS,

is a spacious Mansion on an elevated and charming site near the Sea. Highest references given—Indian and other, Clerical, Medical, Military, and Parliamentary.

HYDERABAD DECCAN CITY RACES.

GRAND SWEEP OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management.—Captain Ahmed Abdoolah, G. H. Farrell, Esq., and J. G. J. Lowe, Esq.

Tickets at Government Rs. 10, or Halli Sicca Rs. 12 each.

There are to be about 24 Races.

After deducting 15 per cent. to cover expenses and a percentage for the fund, the holders of the winning and second horse in each Calcutta Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 318, and bounded on the east by the sort of Mahomedaly bin Goolam Mahideen Peerjee, on the west by the sort of Peerjee Hirjee, on the north by the sort of Goolam Mohideen Penkar, and on the south by the sort of Shaik Ahmed Purdal.

Particulars and conditions of sale, may be had at the office of the Undersigned, in Old Lane, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of the sale.—Dated this 18th day of October 1873.

JANARDHUN GOBALJI,

Mortgagee's Attorney.

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Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Roselle do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	...	,, 15 ,,
Mango do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mild do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Madras do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do. in pints	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Delicious do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Do. do. Madras	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Mullagatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	,, 12 ,,
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Ripe Mango	...	...	,, 21 ,,
Lime Apple	...	...	,, 12 each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	...	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle ,,	...	...	,, 4 ,,
Lime do. in kegs	...	...	,, 9 ,,
Do. do. in bottles	...	...	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do. ,,	...	...	,, 9 ,,
Cashmere Pickle, ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of undoubted credit. These goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 20th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2½ to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder" 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay.....WHEATLEY & Co.

TAYLOR & CO.

DENTALINE.

A liquid dentifrice of very delicate fragrance. A most agreeable Mouth Wash; removes Tartar and all discoloration; recommended by eminent Dentists.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DENTALINE.

Supersedes all Tooth Powders and Pastes, whitens and preserves the Teeth, renders the breath pleasant and agreeable; invaluable to smokers.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK

FOR THE COLD SEASON, 1873-74.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BEG to call special attention to the large choice their STOCK now offers, the Goods being of the best quality. The prices quoted will be found to compare most favourably with those of Home Houses.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed"	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. do. Balbruggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	23 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbruggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.

SHRINKLESS AND VERY SOFT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 0
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress ..... per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors ..... do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

KNICKBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

NEW MATERIALS FOR SHIRTS.

	Per Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless and absorbing, Plain Colours or neat Fancy Stripes	35 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, made with a comfortable Collar attached, all the New Patterns for handsome Colours	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, a strong useful Shirt, neat Fancy Stripes, made as above	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new plain Three-fold Front for 16 linen washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	5 18
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK, a delightful texture, a large choice for selection pointed to our order	67 0	74 0
SILK AND WOOL, this is the best material made, the texture in equal quantities, Plain or Fancy Colours. Thoroughly Shrunk	52 0	58 0
SUPERIOR WOVE FLANNELS, of best Saxony Wool; this is a texture made to our order, very soft and comfortable; a large selection in all Colours	49 0	55 0
DRESS SHIRTS, with plaited or fancy embroidered Fronts, from ..... each	7 8	8 8

SPECIAL NOTE.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts are now kept on hand to meet the increasing demand.

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End..... { Made with neat Cambric Tie / attached for wear with / Wool Shirts }	6 8	7 8
The Dux ..... { Fancy Stripes }		
Best Linen Cuffs (Fairy)	11 0	12 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

GENERAL PURVEYING AND MARKET SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES :—8, HORNBY ROW.

The Objects of the General Purveying and Market Supply Company.—It has been regretted by many members of the community of Bombay that nothing practical has resulted from the recent discussions upon butlers and their bazaar charges. This Company is intended to meet this regret, and the promoters have no doubt that they will be largely supported by the public when the nature of their undertaking becomes known, because they cannot think that any scheme will be neglected which tends to reduce household expenditure and the worry and annoyance which are caused by the present system of butler-purveying. Summarised, the objects of the Company are these—to supply daily, at a very cheap rate, families, gentlemen's messes, hotels, and boarding and lodging-house keepers with superior market articles, including not only food and fruit and vegetables, but fodder and grain for cattle: also, to land, ship, and pass through the Custom House parcels, baggage, or packages, and to deliver the same, at a low charge, at any place within the limits of the city or its harbour.

The Methods by which the General Purveying and Market Supply Company intend to Conduct Business.—A payment of Rupees Five per annum will entitle the public to the benefits which this Company seeks to effect. When, this sum is paid the payer will be registered as a regular customer, and an "order book" will be left at his house, wherein are to be entered all orders, with remarks or instructions respecting the quantity or kind of provisions or fodder wanted. These orders may be entered up to Eleven o'clock each afternoon by the Company's servants, to whom also special instructions may be given. Early next morning the books will be returned, together with the articles ordered in them; and, in order to check the Company's accounts, a memorandum containing particulars of the articles supplied will accompany the delivery of the "order book." The Company will render its accoun

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered during the day, the tendency being however slightly in favour of sellers, the Bank rate for demand and short-dated paper remaining unaltered.

In Government securities there have been transactions at better rates than yesterday, and prices are fully maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d. to 2/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 27/32d. to 1d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do demand ..... 100⅛ to 1/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China, Hong-Kong Bills, 60 days' sight. 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	106½ to 11/16
Four per cent.	103
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	104½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid, up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Carolus	209
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

LITTLE doing; rates unchanged. The steamer Coromandel has been chartered at £3-5 0 for Liverpool from Kurrachee, option of one Mediterranean port £3-6-3.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. Oost bills ..... £1 19s. 0d. Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£2 15s. 0d.;
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£3.
Havre Cotton	£3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat ..... £2 15s. 0d. Seeds ..... £2 15s. 0d. Cotton ..... £2 15s.
China	Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

MARKET active. Spinning Shares, Bank of Bombay first issue, and Colaba shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	12pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 2-9	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	19 9 1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	18 19 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 2-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,400
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	107
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

629	1,250	all	112½ p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,400
560	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
1300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,850
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,725
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,240
750	1,000	all	...	Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,275
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,365
900	1,000	a	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,500
600	2,500	400	200p.s.	Royal	1,950
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	5,900
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,025
200	600	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co.	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	2,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,800
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
100	1,000	all	70 p.s.	French Press Co	655
100	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.	800
200	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	535
120	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press.	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 ad

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

ABOUT 300 packages have changed hands yesterday at current rates. The market continues steady and prices remain well maintained. The demand for the interior is quite satisfactory, and chiefly runs on Shirtings, Printers, Jacconets, and Cambrics. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4 3 6
500	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 0
5,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 12 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6¾ lbs.	,,	4 7 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 2 0
1,500	,,	,, M'pollams	32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lbs.	,,	1 14 0
1,000	,,	,, T. Cloths (8)	32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 0
400	,,	T. Red Printed Mulls	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	4 11 0
1,400	,,	White Mulls	45 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 8 0

COTTON.

The market has been steady, and prices have not quotably altered. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee	Rs. 193 to	Rs. 195
Akote	,, 197 to	,, 198
Broach, M. & C.	,, 200 to	,, 208
Hingunghat	,, 215 to	,, 216
Bhownugger	,, 192 to	,, 194
Compta & Vingorla	,, 182 to	,, 183
Sawginee	,, 198 to	,, 200

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25	candies Bhownugger	Rs. 193 per candy.
125	,, ,,	,, 193½-95
25	,, ,,	,, 195
75	,, ,,	,, 195
25	,, Verawul	,, 178
25	,, Khandesh	,, 183 W. selectn

YARNS.

The market continues quiet but steady, and prices show no change. The following sale was yesterday effected by a native firm :—

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 36's at 24 as.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Arthur (s)	Mitchell	Shields, Sept. 17.
24	Celia (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	John Peacock	Finlay	Moulmain.
	Pearl (s)	Dorit	Cutch.
	Oosha (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Coast and Goa.
	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Schooner Africa, Ranchagut, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Euphrates, to Cutch and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
20	Sarah Hignet	Burwell	Liverpool, June 26.
	Lady Egidia	Richards	Mauritius, Sept. 18.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
20	El Dorado (s)	London and Colombo.
	Vibilia (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
21	El Dorado (s)	Calcutta.
	Jno. Tennant (s)	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
20	Tracuaddy (s)	China.
	Sindh (s)	Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24th OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 3 packages hardware, Ludha Ebram & Co; 30 casks fire clay and 29 casks china clay, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 12 cases window glasses and 85 bales papers John S Elmore and Co; 200 cases window glasses, Abdoolally Sheck Adom, 2 casks hardware, Abdoolally Faizullay; 25 cases biscuits and 10 cases matches, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 18 casks shots and 24 cases gunpowder, Treacher and Co.

Mecca, s, 6 cases moselle and 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Wimbledon, s, 5 cases brandy, 5 cases port, and 15 cases claret, Cuttler Palmer, and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 75 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 5 cases hocks, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Arabia s, 6 cases clocks and materials, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 21 cases liquors, Edward Baudry and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24th OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boadicea, s, 650 bags wheat, Rowjee Nagsee, 35 bales wool J O. Yezmick; 191 bales cotton, M. Pragjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lalljee Hurrickchund; 90 bales cotton, R L King and Co; 107 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 45 bales wool, Vizhoocundass Amrutlall; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 38 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta.

Venetia, s, 75 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Queen of Ceylon, 50 tons old iron, Hugh D Fisher & Co.

Venetia, s, 5 cases shawls, S Panalali; 4 bundles E teeth, A Ahmed.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 257 bags Singelly seed, Volkart Brother.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia, s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia, s, 5 cases silk, Jacob Meer; 2 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Payne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from Trichinopoly.

OCTOBER 23.

Wright, Captain, 70th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Boustead, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Collison, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Walker, Staff Surgeon, Punjaub Northern Railway, from furlough, from England.
Stack, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, from Poona.
Walker, Captain, Bengal Artillery, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 24.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
DeFabeck, Surgeon Major, to rejoin, to Madras.
Collison, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Moradabad.
Eaton, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on sick leave, to Matheran.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[Fort St. George Gazette, October 21.)

Octacamund, October 17. 1873.

Adverting to the Notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th April last, the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will assemble at Fort St. George on and after the 25th November 1873.

All communications to the address of the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue, Military, and Public Works Departments, which cannot reach Ootacamund on or before the 14th November 1873, should be sent to Fort St George.

Mr Henry Thomas Ross is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 1st instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay per steamer Cathay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut-Col J R Fairlie, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Regt Light Cavy, on furlough on private affairs, from and after the 10th December 1873, for two years.

Capt (Brevet-Maj) A D Parsons, 3rd Squadron Officer 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

The furlough to Europe granted Capt G A Strover, Staff Corps, Political Agent at Mandalay, is cancelled at his own request.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Government of Bombay, No 610, dated 30th September 1873, permitting Surg-Maj A Ferguson, M B, in medical charge 24th Regt Madras N I, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 1	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Dec. 1
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 4	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 30
,,	Dec. 2	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Nov. 15	Saturday	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

	Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday Nov. 10
,,	Nov. 24	,, Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,, ,, 29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

ORR—October 19th, at No. 5, Dum-Dum, the wife of John Cave Orr, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—LOUDON—October 20th, at Madras, Charles Walter Campbell, Captain Bengal Light Cavalry, to Mary, third daughter of Colonel Loudon, Commissary General.

DEATHS.

HARVEY—October 19th, at Hastings Calcutta, George Herbert, only and beloved son of George and Catherine Harvey, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 13 days.

ROBINSON—October 20th, at Ballygunge, Henry Robinson, Ridingmaster of H. E the Viceroy's Bodyguard, aged 42 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

IN another column we publish the first instalment of interesting notes of travel to be supplied to us by a gentleman who has lately come from Abyssinia, which will no doubt be read with interest. This first letter takes us as far as the Capital of Tigre, from which the youthful chief Kassai came to meet Sir Robert Napier near Ad Abaga, and the next will give us a description of the town itself. Those who took part in the expedition to Magdala, as well as those who watched its progress, will always be glad to hear of the welfare of the Chief to whom the expeditionary force was so much indebted; and from what we have heard from the traveller to whom we have referred, we should imagine that ere long the Chief who took advantage of the advent of the English force for the punishment of Theodore to proclaim himself independent ruler of Tigre, and afterwards gave the English forces such substantial assistance, will be comfortably settled as Emperor of Abyssinia. It is now a considerable time since we became aware that he had proclaimed himself as Emperor, but he has had his difficulties to contend with since then. So late as May last he had a formidable rebel to meet in Tigre itself, a powerful chief named Abu Kassa, but in that month the King routed the rebel forces and took Abu prisoner, and sent him to live on parole at Adowa, while he himself with General Kirkham proceeded southward to give fight to the Chiefs ins who held Gondar. Abu Kassa lived at Adowa for about a month, and was then ordered by the King to be sent to his Camp near Gondar; but having been informed of his destination, Abu showed his unwillingness to proceed to the King's Camp by breaking his parole on the evening of the day previous to that fixed for his departure. The rebel Chief managed to take a number of men with him, and at once set to work by pillaging a village close to Adowa, but the Governor of Adowa, Raz Bariot, was too much for him; he at once went in pursuit, captured the rebel and his band, and despatched him in chains to the King's Camp. In June the King was about to attack a number of Chiefs who were making a stand against his authority near Gondar; and having with him a large and well-disciplined army, it was supposed that his victory would be an easy one. The rebellion of Abu Kassa in the province where the King's power is most firmly established shows us what vigilance will be required on the part of Prince Kassai to preserve his authority; but it is believed that the Prince, whose looks, we were told by the correspondents with the expeditionary force, were effeminate, will yet prove the opinion of Lord Napier to be correct, that he has all the elements of a successful ruler. He has now a large number of troops, and, thanks to General Kirkham's exertions, they are well-disciplined, so that the Western Province and also Shoa are expected to be at no distant date as thoroughly settled as provinces of his Empire as his original dominion Tigre. Whether it would have been better for the country had Prince Kassai confined his dominion to that province we are not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances under which he determined to carry out his conquests to judge, but unless his successes cause his character to change we should be inclined to think that if he can so establish his authority as to prevent frequent rebellions, the country will probably be happier as Kassai's Empire than under a number of petty and unenlightened rulers, who would probably be frequently at war with each other. The Emperor, for we suppose he has now established his claim to that title, seems still to be as suspicious of the designs of the Egyptians as he was when he had his farewell interview with Lord Napier, and probably his design is the noble one of establishing a strong united Abyssinian Empire, so that the country may present all its force under the direction of one Prince in the event of any invasion being attempted.

THE atmosphere in Bombay at present, especially in the forenoons before the sea breeze sets in, may not inaptly be compared to the air one breathes in the palm house at the Kew Gardens, so that the growls at the weather which we hear from all but the cheerful man whose happy temperament enables him at all times to say "Well it isn't after all so bad as it might be," are very natural, and being almost universal do not ask to be excused. But suffering like other mortals from the heat, and being only able to run to Matheran in imagination, which is no great comfort, the writer does what he can without making any fuss about it to make himself comfortable by adapting his clothing to the climate. "As every other sensible fellow does," some of our readers may say, but we are not so sure that every other sensible fellow does anything of the sort, indeed we know that many sensible fellows don't. It is, indeed, amazing to see how much discomfort is borne, how much irritation people allow themselves to suffer from, by so little attention being paid to the kind of clothing worn in the hot weather here. We know that this subject has often been treated before, and we do not intend to attempt a scientific paper on the heat-conducting and heat-absorbing qualities or the reverse of the different kinds of textures which we see made use of for clothing, but we believe that just a hint may lead many people to give a thought to the subject and thus ensure themselves much comfort, or rather avoid a great deal of the discomfort from which they now suffer. Let any one moving about Bombay observe how the great majority of the Europeans he sees dresses, and he too will feel amazed. The Tweed coat is the rule and white clothing the exception; even men whose business leads them to move about in the streets seem to avoid light white suits, and many will be seen in black coats and hats, and puffing and mopping the perspiration from their faces without its ever occurring to them, it would seem, that they would get rid of much of their discomfort by donning white clothes and light well ventilated sun-hats. We are barbarous enough to admire the "old fogies" of twenty years ago who went to dinner in white jackets, though we dare not try the experiment now; but though it would only bring upon us scornful and pitying glances were we to try to induce our friends to dine in white jackets or coats, we do not see why in this "melting" weather Tweed suits are not, during the day at least, laid aside for the light and airy white linen. White suits are certainly as nice-looking as Tweed suits, are not more expensive, and the comfort of wearing them would astonish some people who have not tried the experiment. We are not vain enough to suppose that the appearance of this little article will cause a run upon the tailoring establishments in the city for white clothing, but we think we may indulge the hope that some at least of our readers will benefit by our hint. It can scarcely be wondered at that white clothing is so little the fashion, and we would resent the bad taste of some writers, whose productions we remember having read years ago on this subject, holding up the fashion of dressing as an instance of our British snobbery in carrying our home ideas everywhere as the most suitable for every part of the world. The reason why we adapt our dress so little to the climate we believe to be simply this—we are birds of passage, here only for a few years, with our trunks always ready for taking to our ships and departing, so that the necessity of a change is not forced upon us as it would be were we to come out with the intention of taking up a permanent residence in the country. Had we come here as colonists we should have taken more care to adapt our clothing to the climate, would probably even have thrown aside the respectable English chimney-pot hat, and the fashions would not have been altogether such as they are. But however that may be, we would say let those who struggle through these melting days in woollen clothes give the light, airy, and comfortable white clothing a trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE ELECTION AT HULL.

THE GOLD COAST EXPEDITION.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER.

Dr. Kenealy is indisposed; the examination of witnesses for the defence will probably be concluded to-day.

Colonel Pease, a Conservative, has been elected member for Hull.

There have been some severe gales on the coast.

The Insurgent frigates have returned to Cartagena. General Tristany has severely defeated the Republican troops in Catalonia.

LONDON, 24TH OCTOBER.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Freetown on the 27th September. The expedition against Coomassie has been determined upon. The Ashantees maintain their former advanced positions. Some unimportant skirmishes have taken place on the native coast, and the towns from Elmina to the extreme westward have been destroyed. The English Press oppose the destruction of Coomassie.

PARIS, 24TH OCTOBER.

The Conservative Republicans have rejected the overtures of the Monarchists for a proposal to hasten the convocation of the Assembly. The prospects of the Monarchists are less favourable.

VIENNA, 24TH OCTOBER.

After an affectionate leave-taking the Emperor William of Germany has left here for Berlin.

BERLIN, 23RD OCTOBER.

Germany is disposed to execute a treaty at Prague to concede to Denmark the Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein.

LONDON, 23RD OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats heavy.

In the London Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market to-day there has been a limited business.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	97.
4½ do.	do.	..... 99¼.
5½ do.	do.	..... 103½.
Exchange on India	.....	1s. 10½d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.....£ 7,500,000..Inc. £ 125,000.
Bills Discounted .....£35,564,590..Dec. £1,250,000.
Bullion .....£19,437,590..Dec. £ 312,500.
Bar Silver 58 11/16.

MR. BADEN POWELL, C.S., Inspector General of Forests, is expected at Lahore some time this month.

AN impression is gaining ground in England that the jury will not agree in their verdict in the Tichborne case.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. E. HARDINGE, C. B., assumed command of the Allahabad Division on the 22nd instant.

IT is notified in the *Madras Government Gazette* that the Council of that Presidency will meet in Madras from the 25th of November.

DURING the absence of Mr. C. M. Rivaz, officiating Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, on a month's leave, Mr. W Mackworth Young will act for him.

THE skin of a baby born in Lexington, America, is said to be half white and half black, "a line drawn from the tip of the nose longitudinally showing the margin of the jet colour."

WE read that Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, the Inspector of Police who, in the month of July last, went to Yarkand, has proceeded to Shahdulla to meet the Embassy. The Atalik Ghazee has conferred a khillat on him.

A FANCY FAIR is to take place in aid of the several charities of Calcutta on the 1st January next. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has placed the prettily laid out grounds of Belvidere at the disposal of the committee for the purposes of the fair.

SIGNOR HENRY BALLENI, an Italian, has astonished the visitors at the Niagara Falls by crossing the chasm on a tight rope, as Blondin did years ago, and subsequently diving from the middle of the rope into the river below—a feat which his predecessor did not attempt.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary from Lucknow says—"Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B., is coming to interview the Viceroy, with a guard of 2,000 men. He is to be camped near the Allum Bagh, and the Municipal Committee are providing a large supply of Keating's insect powder. It is rumoured that he will also bring 200 elephants.

THE Darjeeling paper bewails the want of rain, and says that the yield of tea will be much affected should the drought continue. There has been no rain since the beginning of the month, and if the appearance of the sky can be interpreted rightly, there is no immediate prospect of any. A few good showers, followed by bright sunny days, would make a considerable difference to the planters.

HIS HONOR the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab attended the horse fair at Umritsur on the 20th instant, and witnessed the illuminations of the golden temple and the city. The place was thronged by visitors from all sides, and the traffic management of the S. P. and D. Railway had to use extra exertions by running special trains and attaching carriages to the goods trains, by which means the demand for accommodation was met.

THE El Dorado, which vessel conveyed the passengers by the wrecked steamer Dhoolia to Madras, arrived there on the night of Monday last, having made the passage from the London Docks in 39 days. She, however, experienced a delay of eleven days between Port Said and Suez in consequence of having grounded. She had to discharge 700 tons of cargo before she floated, and but for the *contretemps* would have made an excellent passage.

ON Monday night Calcutta was *en fête*, the *Indian Mirror* tells us, in celebration of the annual festival of the Dewallee. During the night there was a continuous display of rockets, and other fire-works, fire-balloons, and frequent evidence of crackers and bombs. Nearly every house had its display of lights, the Mahomedan on this occasion fraternising with the Hindoo. The British Indian Association lighted up their hall and compound with three whole *chiraghs*.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire has occurred at Caragolah, the station on the other side of the Ganges from Sahibgunge, and at which place Messrs. Bird and Co., goods contractors with the East India Railway Co., have a large depôt. Considerable damage has been done, but there has been no loss of life. Almost the whole of the bazaar and one of Messrs. Birds' sheds have been consumed. The dâk bungalow and police lines have escaped. The origin of the fire is unknown at present.

THE Ladakh correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

ST. ANDREW'S DAY is approaching, and yet there are no signs of any festival being held by Scotchmen in Bombay in honour of his pious memory. Will nobody move in the matter? Surely Scotchmen are not so few in Bombay that they would not make a large dinner party in honour of their patron saint. I merely mention the matter in the hope that somebody's slumbering patriotism may be aroused.

I HEAR upon excellent authority that Mr. J. M. Maclean, the former editor of your paper, intends to leave England for India in a week or so, and he may therefore be expected in Bombay before another month is over. I am sure that the public will be delighted to hear this. As a journalist his ability is of a very high order, and his writings are always characterised by an ease and strength which no other public writer in India possesses in an equal degree. The late Robert Knight said he was "*facile princeps* the most graceful writer in India," and I think that this is one of the public utterances of Mr. Knight which no one will ever dispute. At home Mr. Maclean's furlough has not been one of idleness. If I am not mistaken the Metropolitan press have been to a considerable extent influenced by his pen upon Eastern questions, and the services which he performed to the public of India before the Finance Committee are of too recent occurrence to require recapitulation. A man like Mr. Maclean is of immense advantage to the public. The opposition of his pen to the schemes of aggressive or close conservative officialism lets the light in upon many an abuse which otherwise the public would not be aware of until they felt its pressure. It would be difficult to repre sent by a mere money value the services which he rendered to the public when he slashed open the Cowar Railway bagpipe, and let escape the music which a certain Scotch firm in Bombay was extracting from it. Your "Tatler" will heartily welcome Mr. Maclean, and so I am sure will the public generally.

AFTER so much having been said in praise of Mr. Anstey, I am astonished at the ridiculously small sum, Rs. 20 8, fetched by fourteen of the late Mr. Anstey's cats. I am afraid that the enthusiastic admiration for that eccentric genius is already dying away; how else can you account for the absence from the sale of the loyal citizens who, on the conclusion of the Parsee Towers of Silence case, wanted to drag his carriage in triumph through the bazaars of Bombay, and who at another time proposed a public monument to him? It may be said of Mr. Anstey, as it has been said of other great men, that his virtues were writ in water, which may account for the fact that the sale of his greatest favourites was permitted to be conducted in the presence of the tatterdemalions usually in attendance at auction sales. But there was one grateful man who was true to his salt—I mean the old butler, Shaik Roostum. He had taken a peculiar pleasure in feeding the poor creatures during his master's life-time. They had their regular meals with him, and woe-betided him if he failed to consult their palates as much as he did the taste of his master. In the morning these singularly fortunate creatures had their milk and biscuit; at breakfast gram-fed mutton; at tiffin, boiled liver; and at dinner, fowl, pudding, and other dainties. These are no idle stories—was not Shaik Roostum, the old butler, present at the auction sale to verify those statements? And was he not the most mortified of men at the thought of the evil days which had now fallen upon his master's favourites?

POOR Fulloocksoor has had occasion to regret the evil hour when she received the visits of the "emissaries from a certain potential journal" of Bombay. Ever since the "potential journal" published its remarkable account about Fulloocksoor being interviewed, she has been, I believe, tormented with visitors or would-be visitors. These are not, as she would prefer, turbaned gentlemen on matrimonial errands bent, but are very often Sahibs whose curiosity, a slight acquaintance with the more often quoted parts of "Lalla Rookh" and "Don Juan," and the perusal of the "potential journal's emissaries'" wrapt description of her charms and their own gallantry, have all operated upon their desire to see her. Possessed of no beauty worth speaking of, she has resented the fulsome compliments of your contemporary as sarcasms. She does not know much geography, as was proved by her mistaking Bombay for Jeddah, but she nevertheless thinks that that defect in her education ought not to have exposed her to being deliberately called a "Dudu." She does not know what a Dudu" is, and is distressed to think that it may mean a part of some animal unclean in Mahomedan eyes. I am told that after having the *Times of India's* ecstacies translated into Turkish, she soundly slippered the servant who admitted the "emissaries." Being asked why she received them at all, she has hinted that she thought they might be grand Feringhees, perfect Apollos as men, who had come to make her an offer of marriage; but having been disappointed in that particular, and moreover feeling that the emissaries have been "chaffing" her, her grief naturally knows no bounds. She cares not what they said about the remarkable buggy which had the honour of conveying them; but with all her womanly pride she resents what they have said so freely about her person. She can forgive them asking her to "look upon them in the light of parents"—a *rôle* which their appearance might justify them in playing without violating the proprieties as to age; —she can also forgive them for saying that she has "a face as much like a full moon in October as the most fastidious person could desire;"—but, as I have said, she cannot forgive them for calling her a "Dudu," and this not once but several times. I think that the emissaries will be wise if they do not venture near Fulloocksoor for some time to come. If they do, by Allah, they'll catch it.

"Dudu" indeed!

THE general verdict about the Dewallee illuminations this year is that they are very poor, and as little equal to those of last year as those of last year were to those of the year before. In the days of Bombay's prosperity, when the goddess Lakshmi scattered her treasures about with a hand as free as the wind that blows, the illuminations in her honour were brilliant enough to stir the imagination. Now, however, when, despite the Hon. Mr. Bythell's theory that it is not trade but profits that are decreasing in Bombay—a theory which the G. I. P. Railway Company are not very likely to coincide with, seeing that they know their lines do not carry so much traffic as they used to do—money has become an article of considerable rarity, the Dewallee festival has degenerated accordingly. The illuminations at this festival are, to my mind, a very true index of the trade of the past year, and hence the poverty of the illuminations this year. Only the main native streets were lit up—viz., the Parsee Bazaar, the Kuppra Bazaar, the Marwaree Bazaar, and a portion of Kalbadevie. In these streets the ordinary effects of many lights flashing among mirrors, cande abra, and on the surface of pictures were discernible, but nobody seemed to make any particular effort at display. The gas-lit lines opposite the Hon. Mr. Mungaldas' bazaar were pleasant enough to look on, and so were the red lights which flashed upon the multitude of closely-packed pictures in the Marwaree Bazaar, and made conspicuous the groups of bankers who, sitting in their red-painted shops, were discussing ledgers and money matters generally with vivacity. When I mention the enormous crowds of natives which surged along the illuminated streets, shouting and talking and continually getting among carriage wheels and horses' feet, I think I will have indicated all that was interesting in this year's Dewallee. It would be needless to describe the appearance of the town at length; that is a task which the Bombay papers have performed over and over again with more or less success. I hope that next year the illuminations will be more brilliant, as then we may infer better trade. I certainly should not like them to grow much worse, or we may have the illuminations stopped altogether, and then perhaps the welcome Dewallee holidays may go with them.

I HAVE ere this spoken of the horsemen who make public appearances in Bombay, but I do not think I have ever told you of the Melancholy Horseman. To me the Man in the Iron Mask is not less interesting than the Melancholy Horseman is. Within the memory of man his horse has never been seen to trot while he was on it. If stateliness and grandeur lie in slow motions the Melancholy Horseman is dignified and grand. When he rides abroad, a syce walks at the horse's head, and in solemness and beauty the three—man, horse and servant—walk together. If they are seen athwart the golden rays of the setting sun the picture is one of peculiar magnificence—a magnificence which is intensified by the poetic, earnest look of the rider and the musical whisk of the fiery grey steed's tail. It grieves me to say that the Melancholy Horseman has met with an accident which threatened the community with a calamity and him with a fatal catastrophe. What evil genius had entered into the horse's mind it is not easy to say, but assuredly upon a night last week it was suddenly seized with an ambition to trot. Such an unwonted symptom in the animal startled the horseman, and threw the syce into a faint which gave a near relative of his an excuse for obtaining a day's leave from his master on the plea that his aunt's brother was dead. The rider threw down his toes and pulled up his heels, at the same time giving the steed a pull of power so mighty that its hind legs gave way and it came down upon its tail. Need I say that the Melancholy Horseman was thrown down?—that he was picked up pale and agitated by the excited crowd who witnessed the deplorable event? But how shall I praise the steed! Did it run away in terror? No—it sat calmly upon its haunches, and, as plainly as equine eyes could speak, commiserated with the rider in his terrific misfortune. I am glad to say that the Melancholy Horseman is now moving about Bombay's busy streets in as stately a manner as before. The accident had the effect not of dampening his ardour for solemn equestrian exercises but rather of compelling him to philosophise thus—"If my steed fell upon his haunches when one syce was at his head, it shows that the syce at the head was sufficient to restrain him from falling on his head. If a syce had been at his tail, it is reasonable to suppose that he would not have fallen upon that peculiar part of his body. *Ergo*, I shall henceforth have two syces with me when I go a-riding—one to tend my horse's head, the other to support him behind." And so at this moment, I am told, the Melancholy Horseman and his two syces make even a more charming medallion picture when seen moving slowly against the refulgent setting sun than was the case when he moved abroad with only one man to attend upon his gallant horse's head.

THE difficulty which surrounds legislation upon the surveying of ships is wonderfully well illustrated by the Report which has just been issued by the Royal Commission appointed at the instance of Mr. Plimsoll to inquire into the alleged unseaworthiness of British registered ships. A number of schemes had been offered to the consideration of the Commissioners, but it seems that these were so contradictory that they only tended to show that Government interference would make matters worse. The Commissioners could make no recommendation under the circumstances; all that they could do was to draw public attention to the question, which "involves a great principle of public policy which should not be adopted or rejected without comprehensive and searching examination." Whether the Government of Bombay have made such an examination I cannot say, but my impression is that they have not. Would it not be better for that Government to wait until the Home Government takes the initiative in legislating upon the subject? Surely the mercantile knowledge contained in Parliament is greater than that which the Civilians of the Bombay Council can possibly possess. At all events, since so strong a doubt has arisen upon the comparative value of certificates granted by Lloyds' Association or the Liverpool Association of Underwriters, I think it would be rashness itself if the Legislative Council were to pass the Bill without obtaining positive information upon the subject from the authorities at home. This would involve the passing of the Bill being delayed, but this would be preferable to having it passed in a crude and ill-considered state. I should like to know what is the real value of the surveys made in Bombay by Mr. Mathews and Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia. These men are public servants, and if they do their own work properly it seems to me that their surveys must be of a most perfunctory description. If they do survey vessels properly they must neglect seriously the work which they are paid for doing in the Dockyard. Why the Hon. Mr. Gibbs did not pause before he submitted his impression able heart to the wishes of Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia I am at a loss to imagine; a moment's consideration would have shown that no man in Bombay could be more interested than Mr. Jamsetjee in having the imperfect system of Bombay surveys perpetuated. If, as was said by Mr. Gordon the other day in the Chamber of Commerce, Government will insist upon surveys, why do they not appoint men specially to the duty of surveyors and do away with the whole system of fees? The fees which Mr. Jamsetjee and Mr. Mathews have been pocketing for some time back in addition to their Dockyard salaries would, I think, suffice to pay good surveyors. It seems to me that the mercantile interests of Bombay have not only to pay men to make second-rate surveys, but have practically to pay the men who make them two large salaries. I suppose that as the merchants are not foolish enough to suffer the loss of the extra salary themselves, the public of India have to pay it upon the goods they purchase.

THE death of Sir Edwin Landseer recalls an incident regarding one of his earliest pain ings which may be worth recording. In the summer time, three years ago, a friend of mine and I started for a long ramble from Kingussie into the adjoining glens. Passing Ruthven Castle, and going over the hills, we struck into Glenfeshie, one of the prettiest glens in all Scotland, where silence would be unbroken but for the lazy flap overhead of the heron as he floats above the stream and over by the clumps of beeches and firs which margin the "silver streak." Than the Feshie, the name of the stream which gives the glen its name, a more enchanting piece of water could scarcely be found. Undaunted by the frown of the mountains which massively wall the glen, the heads on top of their bracken and heather-covered sides wrapped in mist, it laughs and chatters from the time it springs from its cradle on the hill side till it tumbles into rapid-running Spey, now reflecting the rough wooden bridge, or the trees, and now flinging back again from its depths the beautiful tints of blue skies and dappled clouds. With a pair of good eyes the Highland keeper may be seen lying among the heather with his dogs, and that there are fine large deer about it scarcely needs the half-Gaelic half-English explanation of Old Shonet, the ancient shepherdess whose hut is at the mouth of the glen, to testify. Here, we thought, is a magnificent place of tarrying either for poet or painter. Allan Ramsay might have borrowed from this stream the lovely description of a brook which occurs in "The Gentle Shepherd"—

> "There a' the sweets o' spring and summer grow—
> There 'tween twa birks, out ower a little linn,
> The water fa's and maks a singin' din;
> A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
> Kisses wi' easy whirls the bordering grass."

The beauty of this sylvan glen was not by any means fo the first tim discovered by us. The Duchess of Bedford for a number of years past had made the p a e her summer residence, and the neat huts which she used, their doortops crested by antlers, were now being occupied by the Hon. Mr. Horsman. You had a notice in your paper the other day of Mr. Gladstone having walked from Braemar to Aviemore, about thirteen miles from Kingussie. If I am not mistaken, the Prime Minister must have gone by Glenfeshie, which communicates with Braemar by a series of romantic, rugged-looking passes, whose beauty Her Majesty the Queen has praised in her Journal of the Highlands, for once upon a time she rode across from Balmoral to see the Duchess of Bedford and at the same time the charms of Glenfeshie. My friend and I entered one of the huts which stood embowered among a grove of beeches, and we were surprised to see above the fireplace a figure of a stag on the alert painted upon a large slab of stone. The head of the beast was admirably drawn, and reminded us at once of Landseer's stags. But what was our surprise to see on a corner of the slab the initials of the great painter himself! Upon making inquiries at one of the old domestics, we were told that about twenty years before, a young Mr. Landseer had stayed in the hut, and upon a wet day had drawn the stag which we were now looking at. The old woman had no idea who Mr. Landseer was—all she could say about him was that he was a very clever gentleman and very fond of animals. If that old worn-looking stone, with its faded blue marks, which at the time were doubtless intended by the artist to represent the skies, could now be transferred to some of the London auction rooms, I think that a good price would be given for such an interesting relic of the great stag painter's early days among the Highland glens and their noble antlered inhabitants. I am sure that Glenfeshie was one of the places whence Sir Edwin drew much of his inspiration for his most beautiful Scotch pictures.

BOMBAY.

JUDGE OF MOHWA.—Mr. Chotalal Cooverjee has been appointed *Nyayadhis* (Judge) of Mohwa.

WEATHER AT SEHORE.—A correspondent writes that it is extremely hot at Sehore, and fever has prevailed in several places.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Major Merewether and Major White have been appointed examiners at the ensuing examination of the Bombay University.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT OF TANNA.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Coles received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Tanna, on the 6th inst.

A DISPENSARY AT SEHORE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that through the exertions of the Joint Administrators of the Bhownuggur State a dispensary has been opened at Sehore.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—On Wednesday one Haroon Russid, employed on board the ship Killarney, got his foot seriously injured by a bale of cotton falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman named Navi fell out of a window of a house in Duncan Road on Wednesday whilst under the influence of liquor. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NOTED THIEF.—A man named Goolam Hoossein Imam, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a shirt, belonging to one Khoodabux Chand Khan.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SURAT.—Last week two Hindoos were run over by a carriage belonging to a native officer of the City Survey Department at Surat. Both persons were seriously injured—one died the same day.

TWO BORAHS FLOGGED.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach the other day, two Borahs were charged with stealing certain property belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and were each sentenced to receive fifty stripes.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, two cart-drivers, named Raghoo and Ruckma, charged with driving their bullock carts at the Esplanade Circle in a rash and negligent manner, were warned and fined half a rupee each.

WEATHER AT KUPPUDWANJ.—A correspondent, writing from Kuppudwanj, on the 20th inst., states that the weather is getting cool day by day. The state of public health was good. Fever prevailed to a slight extent in some places.

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Hurrychund Babajee reported to the executive police, on Thursday, the loss of a pair of gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 150, stolen from the wrist of his child, aged about two years. A servant of the complainant, who is suspected of the theft, is in custody.

AN IMPUDENT BUGGYWALLA.—Mr. George R. Purvis yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a summons against one Bhow Ebram, a buggywalla, whom he charged with obstructing a funeral by driving his empty buggy in the procession on the public road.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Dhondoo Rowjee was charged with stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 48, from the person of a child. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Thomas Warrillow, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Constable Gough, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

FULLOOCKSOOR, THE GEORGIAN GIRL.—We understand that the Commissioner of Police has recommended to Government that the Persian teacher in the Elphinstone High School should be allowed to marry the girl Fulloocksoor, about whom so much has lately appeared in the public papers, and for kidnapping whom an Arab was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—This company appears bent on pleasing the public by every effort of theirs. To-day they offer a double programme, the attractive opera of "Indur Sabha," which was witnessed by delighted audiences many a time last season, being one of the pieces. As long as this incessant effort to amuse continues, the Club may safely calculate upon the support of the public.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

Grand March	The Watch by the Rhine	H. Millars
Lancers	Cremorne	T. Hermann.
Overture	Original	A Canto.
Valse	Triumphante	Britto.
Selection	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
Galop	Night Bell	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A Parsee named Nowrojee Merwanjee, a cook, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy. Yesterday morning, while the complainant was walking along the road near the Post Office, prisoner give him two blows with his fist on his right eye, and then started to run, but was seized by a policeman. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of police officers, as it stood on the 2nd inst., we see that there are three appointments of first grade Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 1,000 a month; five appointments of second grade Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 800; five appointments of third grade Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 700; five appointments of fourth grade Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 600; four appointments of fifth grade Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 500; two appointments of first grade Assistant Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 500; and three appointments of second grade Assistant Superintendent, each drawing Rs. 400.

THE BARODA POST OFFICE CASE.—It will be remembered that in the month of August last, three Parsees, named respectively Ardaseer Cursetjee, Jamsetjee Heerjee, and Sorabjee Muncherjee were charged before Colonel Phayre, Resident at Baroda, with tampering with Post Office letters. They were convicted, and the first prisoner was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, second to three years, and third to six years. On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented to Government on behalf of the prisoners, and we learn that the sentence in the case of the first prisoner has been reduced to two years, and in that of the other two to eighteen months each.

OUR WEATHER.—The weather in Poona has been much cooler since Wednesday night when, as well as last evening, we had a good shower of rain. It rained a great deal at Dhond and in the direction of Decksal, but we only got the fag end of the storm on Wednesday. There were heavy electric clouds, a great deal of lightning and heavy rain in the south-west of Poona all Wednesday afternoon, so that appearances seemed to indicate a night of heavy rain: however, the clouds passed away towards Sholapore, after giving us only a sufficient quantity of rain to lay the dust.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CONVICT PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMO.

IN reply to her petition, dated 4th inst., Dinbai (wife of the convict) is informed that the transfer of Pestonjee Dinshaw to the Yerrowda jail has been considered by Government, on a certificate from the medical officer of the House of Correction, recommending the convict for a change of climate on account of sickness.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st Oct 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S FORT SCHOOL.

WE learn that Mr. A. D. Smeaton, Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and Second Classical Master in the Dollar Institution, and Mrs. Smeaton, Governess and Teacher of Drawing in the same Institution, have been appointed to the charge of the Bombay Education Society's Fort School. The Dollar Institution (of which Sir Alexander Grant, late Director of Police Instruction in Bombay, is a Director) is one of the most famous and one of the largest Schools in Scotland. A friend informs us that when he visited it lately he found about 1,000 pupils connected with it, and among them not only European children from this Presidency, but Parsee lads from Bombay and even young Chinamen. From Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton's experience in teaching, and from what we learn of their high character and abilities, we feel justified in warmly congratulating the European families living in and near the Fort on obtaining teachers of so high a standing for their children. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton are expected to arrive in the early part of December along with Mr. and Mrs. Duthie of the Scottish Orphanage.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE s.s. CELLA, 1,307 tons, Captain G. E. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 12) calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with six deck passengers and a general cargo.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Rao Shunkerroo Babs, Minister of the Rajah of Gwalior, and sixty-eight followers.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain R. A. V. Ranchaupt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Massur Vally, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE s.s. ARTHUR, 804 tons, Captain T. C. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Shields (September 17th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,412 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Karrachee—Mr. C. White and servant. For Bassorah—Nawab M. M. H. Khan Bahadoor, Mr. D. Moshee, Messrs. Hoosein Bee and friend, and Meer Mahomed Hoosein and friend. For Bushire—Mrs. George. And fifty-five deck passengers for different ports.

THE s.s. COROMANDEL, 1,295 tons, Captain H. Maby, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from London (Sept. 22nd) brought the following cargo:—96 bales twist and yarn, 4 bales twine, 17 bales cotton goods, 418 boxes tin plates, 47 cases old iron, 572 cases wine, 2 cases combs, 2 cases cards, 1 case cutlery, 2 cases needles, 11 cases cheese, 10 cases screws, 2 cases marbles, 3 cases caps, 3 casks padlocks, 45 cases yellow metal sheets, 317 cases spirits, 3 cases capsules, 4 casks mill stones, 2 packages sod machine, 1,326 boxes candles, 5 casks tobacco, 25 cases sauce, 3 cases false pearls, 18 casks colour, 3 cases amorces, 1 box types, 1 case gloves, 1 fly wheel, 1 boiler, 1,047 cases glass, 164 packages oilmanstores, 148 drums oil, 2 cases furniture, 30 bottles quicksilver, 741 packages provisions, 65 cases copper sheets, 27 cases clocks, 5 cases pickles, 16 cases jams, 9 cases fruit, 38 cases sardines, 8 cases corks, 4 cases cigars, 65 cases varnish, 59 packages papers, 285 kegs nails, 2 old files, 13 cases metals, 70 kegs shots, 11 casks blacking, 15 cases lavender water, 5 cases iron safes, 4 cases cochineal, 165 kegs sulphur of copper, 3 cases perfumery, 7 cases mirrors, 3 cases boots, 2 casks bottles, 2 cases food, 25 casks powder, 2 casks glue, 3 casks line, 2 cases leather, 30 cases bacon, 1,664 plates spelter, 5 cases tobacco, 13 cases medicine, 8 cases drugs, 36 casks bottles, 2 cases sewing machines, 20 cases stationery, 60 casks paint, 72 cases lamps, 4 cases brushes, 7 cases cordial, 8 casks Rangoon oil, 6 pairs bellows, 8 cases biscuits, 100 tons coals, 60 casks acid powder, 1,800 bundles fish plates, 2,851 packages iron rails, 1,152 bundles and 8,447 bars iron, 102 cases and 1 hogshead brandy, 1,556 cases bottled beer, 70 casks beer, 6 hogsheads and 572 cases wine, and many other packages of merchandise and sundries, and some transshipment cargo for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.		OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
1 25 m	6 0	Saturday 25		7 21 m	2 11
0 57 a	4 1			7 31 a	7 1
2 5 m	5 7	Sunday 26		7 59 m	2 2
1 32 a	3 5			8 1 a	6 4
2 54 m	4 9	Monday..... 27		8 46 m	1 5
2 13 a	2 7			8 47 a	5 6
3 47 m	4 0	Tuesday..... 28		9 41 m	0 11
3 7 a	1 11			9 42 a	4 8
5 51 m	3 7	Wednesday ... 29		10 57 m	0 10
4 28 a	1 5			11 0 a	4 0
6 8 m	3 8	Thursday 30		.....	.....
6 21 a	1 7			0 33 a	1 9
7 28 m	4 4	Friday 31		0 37 m	3 7
8 2 a	2 10			2 0 a	3 4

Moon—First Quarter, 29th, 5h. A.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 26TH OCTOBER.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 4 and 349.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 317 and 275.
Anthem—Arise, Shine, thy light is come.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Tuesday, 28th, being the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Ap. and M., and Saturday, 1st November, being the Feast of All Saints, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 197.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 311 and 304.
Anthem—O Lord, how manifold.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Offertory for the poor. Hymns 330, 317 and 370.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—O praise God in His Holiness (Wellon). Hymns 222 and 324.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 310 and 305.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 164, 175, and 142 part 3. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 174, 307, and 317.
The offertory to be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 118, (Tune Irish.) No. 110.
Hymn 94, (Tune Stephanos.) No. 316.
Hymn 93, (Tune Melcombe.) No. 25.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 1, (Tune St. Athanasius.) No. 393.
Hymn 63, (Tune Colchester.) No. 76.
Hymn 58, (Tune Halle.) No. 220.
Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 18th October 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	1,35,034	6 0
Merchandize	2,18,809	5 0
Electric Telegraph	721	5 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	660	0 0
Total Rs.....	3,55,105	13 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266 mile..... Total Rs.	2,32,188	7 3
Increase Rs.....	12,917	5 0

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN ABYSSINIA.

MASSOWA TO ADOA OR ADOWA.

ADOA, the chief city of Abyssinia, is situated about nine days' journey from Massowa on the Red Sea, and can only be approached by the one route via Samarkunda and Asmara. The late war drew the attention of the whole world to the southern portion of the kingdom, but no one seems to have taken the pains to inform the public of the northern route, the only one practicable for merchants and merchandise. We, therefore, propose to slightly sketch out a description of the journey from Massowa to the capital of the King of Kings of Ethiopia. Leaving Massowa and crossing to the mainland, a distance of about eighty yards, the traveller arrives at the starting station of his journey, and there, having seen his camels and mules properly laden, starts for M'Kullo, a small town about three miles distant—a three miles which seems to take a day to accomplish, for the heat is so great and the road so dusty that he is only too glad to arrive and rest at M'Kullo and there to drink a deep draught of the fresh water brought by machinery to the town from the mountains inland. Up to a late period the inhabitants of Massowa were greatly inconvenienced by the want of proper drinking water, but Munzinger Beg, C.B., took the matter in hand with his usual promptitude and had the water pumped from the mountains into wells and M'Kullo, and from thence caused it to be conducted by pipes to Massowa, thus rendering a great service to the entire population. To continue: the water skins are filled at M'Kullo, and the journey is recommenced and continues until the arrival at Desset, where the traveller encamps in a dry watercourse and rests until daybreak the following morning, when by starting early he may arrive at Samarkunda by noon. Here he generally rests in order to change his camels for oxen; and as Abyssinians are dilatory in their movements and have a great deal of talking to get through before anything can be arranged, he usually prefers remaining at the house of a French gentleman employed by the Egyptian Government to travelling at night. Samarkunda is the last Egyptian station, and up to this point the roads are generally in good condition, but after leaving Egyptian for Abyssinian territory roads disappear and the real difficulty of the long journey commences. The scenery round Samarkunda is remarkably pretty, and reminds one of Kent or the Surrey hills—abundant cultivation, water, and trees, and a beautiful mild climate, hot indeed, but much cooler than Massowa. It is here that most of the richer classes in Massowa keep their horses—no forage growing nearer. Leaving Samarkunda the route continues up a very steep and difficult ascent (so difficult that sometimes it is hard to imagine how the oxen and mules ever reach the summit) to a very pretty plateau. Hilly but pretty views charm the eye on all sides, and it is here that the traveller generally rests to breakfast. Passing through a village of some wandering tribe, crossing and recrossing the dry beds of the watercourses, ascending and descending mountains, and an occasional word with some passing natives or a "row" with some camel driver who is going with his goods to Massowa gives the traveller plenty of occupation during the day, and he is heartily glad to rest on a lovely plateau twenty-two miles from Samarkunda and to make himself as comfortable as circumstances will permit for the night. Wood abounds, but there is a great scarcity of water. At daybreak, again the route is taken, and is all up-hill, one being more than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; the ascent is difficult in the extreme, as is also the descent to the watering-place. Water abounds on the plain at the foot of the mountain, and this place is generally selected for the halt. After a rest of two hours the march recommences, and every nerve is strained to overcome the difficulties of the frightful roads—if roads they can be called—to reach Asmara by nightfall. Asmara is the first Abyssinian town, no houses or fixed abodes being seen from Samarkunda to this town. The whole route, though lovely in the extreme, is not cultivated; what vegetation there is is wild, and although doubtless the ground if properly tilled would yield good crops, yet the Abyssinian prefers filling his barns and storehouses with as little trouble as possible and seems to have taken refuge nearer the large towns, for all through the route it will be observed that there are no houses at the intermediate stations. Asmara is situated on the banks of a river, and is entirely shut in by mountains on all sides; it is highly cultivated, and, for an Abyssinian town, clean. On the traveller arriving the great man of the place comes out to meet him and conducts him with ceremony to the house of reception: this is a long and low mud house surrounded by a thick hedge of the prickly mimosa. After passing the mud which ornaments the court-yard, the proprieter offers you a seat on his sugaress or couch, and after giving all necessary orders for his guest's comfort, presents him with either a goat or a sheep. The animal is then and there killed, cut up, and cooked, the recipient then takes what he requires, and the rest is given to the servants. As a rule the traveller remains one entire day in Asmara, partly for the shooting—wild fowl and hares abound—and partly to rest his mules and oxen. The oxen, by the way, are generally left here, and baggage mules procured for the remainder of the journey. The traveller should visit the church, which, contrary to Abyssinian rule, is square, not round, and there he will be well received by the priests, to whom, it is needless to state, a present must be made. From the church a splendid view of the "Mound of Blood" is had. This "Mound of Blood," as it is called, plays a great part in the sanitary arrangements in Abyssinia. The one in Asmara is very high and very long, and is made up of all the refuse of animals, the horns, hoofs, &c., of the oxen, and the blood which comes from them. Each household is compelled each morning to put the refuse in a basket, which contains earth; when filled, earth is again placed on the top of the refuse, which being thus disinfected is placed on the mound. This heap has been in course of construction for over one hundred years, and will never be completed and never destroyed—although its value as a manure for the lands under cultivation must be very great. The Abyssinian has no idea of the value of the refuse he throws away, and a proof of this can be seen all along the route by the thousands of skulls of oxen, &c., which are strewn by the wayside; a French company was even formed to collect these bones, but failed from want of capital. The cold in Asmara is excessive, and the traveller will do well to provide himself with some thick clothes before leaving Massowa, as the great heat by day and the cold at night form too great a contrast for the traveller to bear up against. Again taking the road, the traveller, leaving Asmara, continues his journey over very bad roads for eighteen miles to Chicat, where he remains for the night, and where, as in Asmara, he will receive every attention and be charged nothing whatever. The next day he will leave Chicat, and after a weary march of thirty-three miles will arrive at Coda Felasse. Here for the first time he will be treated badly. In this miserable town (one of the largest in Asmara) he can procure nothing, not even water, without paying heavily for it, and even then by favour. Scorpions abound, and yet no augaress can be procured, and the tired men and animals have to encamp with some fifty natives in a mud cow-shed open on all sides. After Samarkunda, Asmara, and Chicat, the traveller finds it hard to believe that natives could be so indifferent to his wants and requirements, and the inhospitality of Coda Felasse is so proverbial in Abyssinia that when any person does any mean act you are always told, "Oh, you need not mind him, he comes from Coda Felasse." Leaving Coda Felasse the road becomes very bad and rocky, and the march to the nearest halting-place for water is very fatiguing. The halt is generally made on the river (which is a branch of the Mareb, the second largest river in Abyssinia) under a gigantic fig-tree. When sufficiently rested the traveller again proceeds thirty miles to Gondet, a detached town extending over some mile and a-half of country. Nothing but sheep or goats can be purchased here, and the people are only a shade better than those at Coda Felasse. At daybreak the journey is continued and the river Mareb forded. The country about Coda Felasse and Gondet is very pretty and is cultivated, the principal products being senna and maize: the exports are hides. The halting-place for the night is on the plain thirty miles from Gondet. At an early hour on the following morning the traveller must break up his camp, and by a forced march of forty miles be in Adoa at nightfall. The road which conducts the traveller to Adoa passes by a pretty winding stream bordered by various flowering shrubs and bastard date palm, until he comes to the road named the "Bell." This road was constructed especially to convey the beautiful church bell made in Switzerland for the church. Passing along this way the high mountains of Adoa are seen, then a house or two, then the King's palace, and then on turning the corner Adoa itself. Adoa is a town of 2,000 inh

FRANCE.

THE principal incidents in the French news of the week are the publication of two letters—one written by Prince Napoleon and the other by the Comte de Chambord. The Radical newspaper *L'Avenir National*, having published an article calling upon Prince Napoleon to use his influence with his party to form a league between the Republicans and Bonapartists, the Prince, in a reply addressed to the collective staff of the paper, wrote:—"The alliance between popular democracy and the Napoleons has been the aim and object of all the acts of my political life. Let us, then, support our flag against the menaces of the white flag, which is foreign to our modern France, and which the Pretender cannot abandon without a compromise and a sacrifice to the adroit and supple section of his party." The reign of the Bourbons, the Prince added, "could only be the triumph of a reactionary, clerical, and anti-popular policy. The flag of the Revolution alone has for now nearly a century sheltered the genius, the glory, and the triumphs of France, and it is that flag which must guide us towards a truly democratic future." The Prince, who acknowledged that he "could only speak in his own name," concluded with an appeal to forget "disunions, attacks, conflicts, reciprocal sufferings, and even insults to rally round the principle of the national sovereignty," and form "the Holy Alliance of Patriots." This proposal has, however, been disavowed alike by most of the Bonapartist papers and by M. Gambetta's organ. M. Portalis, the editor of *L'Avenir National*, has, it is stated, long been suspected of being a Bonapartist in disguise. The latest Paris letters, however, state that the Imperialists are not so indignant about the proposed alliance with the Radicals as they were when the Prince's letter first appeared on Saturday last.

One of the causes which has helped to modify the tone of the Imperialists is the publication of the letter of the Count de Chambord above mentioned, which was written to the Vicomte de Rodes-Benavent on the 19th inst., but has only been published this week in the *Union Nationale* of Montpellier. The Comte writes:—

The feeling which one experiences, my dear Viscount, on reading the details which you gave me on the revolutionary propaganda in your province is one of sadness. People cannot stoop lower in order to procure arms against us, and nothing is more unworthy the French character. To be reduced in 1873 to evoking the phantom of the *ddoni* of feudal rights, of religious intolerance, of persecution against brothers separated from us in creed—the phantom (what more need I say ?) of a war madly undertaken under impossible conditions, of a government of priests, of the ascendency of privileged classes ! You will admit that things so little serious cannot be seriously answered. To what falsehoods has not dishonesty resorted when the question was how public credulity could be worked upon ? I know very well that it is not always easy witnessing these unworthy manœuvres to preserve one's composure, but you must reckon on the good sense of your intelligent fellow-countrymen to do justice to such fooleries. Above all, make a point of appealing to all honest people on the footing of the social reconstruction. You know that I am not a Party, and that I will not come back to reign by means of a Party. I need the co-operation of all, and all have need of me. As for the reconciliation which has been so loyally done on [illegible] those who are [illegible] pose of [illegible] inter- [illegible] ld con- [illegible] in the [illegible] ing the [illegible] les." On [illegible] ry favour- [illegible] than ½ per [illegible] provinces have [illegible] will advocate a [illegible] nd to the reform [illegible] alty placed itself at [illegible] which the Comte de [illegible] ready to resume. The [illegible] party are said to be much irritated at the [illegible]rse, the effect of which, it is feared, will be to provoke a counter demonstration, which may show that the Monarchical party are in a decided minority in the country.

Monday, the 20th ult., was the Comte de Chambord's birthday. The Comte de Paris telegraphed to his relative a message of congratulation on the occasion. It is stated that all the Princes of the House of Orleans intend to visit the Count in succession with the exception of the Duc d'Aumale, who is very busy at present studying from a legal point of view the presidential functions he will have to discharge in the Bazaine trial. The Comte de Chambord will, it is asserted, shortly visit Brussels, where he will receive his friends and partisans. According to a Roman paper, Cardinal Bonnechose, who was recently received by the Pope, as a mission from the French Legitimist deputies to persuade the Pope, to intervene personally, "in order to induce the Comte de Chambord to accept the compromise which is indispensable to a Monarchical restoration in France."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

"THE NEWEST GRIEF!"

Lickings to lickings still succeed ;
On Renfrewshire comes Dover :
If Bath and Taunton follow lead,
We well may cry, "All's over !"
Our day is past—our die is cast :
We're shunted, shivered, shattered :
Our popularity o'er-cast,
Our fighting forces scattered !

'Tis hard to look facts in the face,
When they are so unpleasant ;
Hard, the five-years'-since-past to place
In contrast with the present :
But harder still, when, to deny
Conservative Reaction,
Is to admit that Lowe and I
Have not giv'n satisfaction.

Hardest of all to feel the shot
That bowls our Generals over,
Comes from our own ranks, oft as not,
With ballot-box for cover :
That those who used to hoist our flag,
Forgat its place in story ;
Till liberal wishes for the drag
Are quite as strong as Tory.

Is it that Red Republic's tricks,
And Yankee revelations,
Lead Bull the "most advanced" to fix
As the "least favoured" nations ?
Is it that Unions, workmen-led,
Don't go to prepossess him,
For the time, when, hand over head,
King Mob comes to redress him ?

Is it tha', looking round the world,
Of chequered lots, means, rank, full,
His wings of aspiration furled,
He sighs, "Rest and be thankful ;"
Doubts promise all too bright to last,
Whistles too dearly paid for ;
If progress may not be too fast,
And slows should not be stayed for.

Is it that, starting, all abreast
A burst of "burning" questions,
Bull and Britannia I've o'er-j rest,
And o'er-tasked their digestions :
That Irish hates by bonns increased,
I've got myself more trouble in ;
Have parson lost, yet not gained Priest,
Snubbed Derry, nor won Dublin.

Is't that, I've not held high our flag
To "Rule Britannia's" thunder ?
When others played the game of "brag,"
Have rather knuckled under ?
Have let Old England, fighting shy,
Down in the scale of nations,
And baked John Bull more humble pie
Than he could eat with patience ?

Or that I've kept, for little wars,
The pluck that big ones frightened ;
And through my very fear of jars
The danger of them heightened ?
Have sent the Army to Old Boots,
In new ways while inducting it :
And by short service scared recruits,
By way of reconstructing it ?

Or that I've not shown game enough,
With licensed vittlers clashing ?
That Ayrton's tongue has been too rough,
Or Bob Lowe's shears too slashing ?
In short, is't for good deeds or bad,
Sins of o— or commission,
That the *Pall Mall* with me is mad,
Bull in such ill-condition ?

Or is it but the destined end
Of too much praise to start with :
The recoil-kick of candid friend,
That for our good we smart with ?
Is it that I have been too just,
Till men's respect o'er-tried is,
And votes me out, in sheer disgust
As it did Aristides ?

In any case, whate'er the cause,
The end comes near and nearer—
The closer Dissolution draws,
My vision waxes clearer :
Tory Reaction let it be,
Or liberal Defalcation,
May Parliament's "Good bye !" to me
Be "Good speed !" to the nation.

Well, stand or fall, I've held the right
'Gainst blunder and defection ;
The captain who fails front to fight,
May hope for resurrection.
So, with hand on the helm of State,
Steel-clad, sword-drawn, sedately,
Viking-like, I will meet my fate,
Up-standing, stern and stately !

—*Punch.*

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Two steamers have arrived from the West African Coast, bringing letters from the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* to the 7th of September. He states that no further serious encounters with the Ashantees have occurred, although on two occasions boats have been fired on while engaged in surveying. The chief of these was on September 1, when Navigating-Lieutenant Wotham, of the Barracouta, and Lieutenant Dennys, of the Argus were in command of the surveying expedition, and natives concealed in a jungle fired into and over the coast, without, however, doing serious mischief. No news of what had been determined on had reached Cape Coast Castle. Large bodies of Ashantees, Ahantae, and Chamah men were hovering round the coast, threatening to attack various points, chiefly Dix Cove and Elmina, but they had been kept in check hitherto. Meanwhile the heat was daily increasing, and even thoroughly acclimatized Europeans are enervated. The sanitary state of Cape Coast Castle is stated to be deplorable. Sickness was very bad, and daily increasing. The blockade had been extended from Cape Coast Castle westward to Assinee River, in order to ward off merchant ships which were believed to be supplying the enemy with arms and gunpowder. In reference to this subject, a correspondent writes:—"As I am writing, a brig belonging to Messrs. Swanzy, of London, called the Alligator, had arrived with 3,269 kegs of gunpowder on board, and the captain acknowledged to have landed 370 kegs at Grand Bassam, a place some ten miles west of our territory, where Messrs. Swanzy keep four steam launches for the purpose of going up the lagoons and rivers which border on Ashantee land."

The *Daily News* correspondent with the expedition, writing from Madeira, on board the steamer Ambriz, which took out Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, gives a very unsatisfactory account of the equipment of that ship. "The whole lower part of the vessel," the writer says, "was poisonous with new paint. The ship, though an excellent and most steady sea boat, is very low in the water. She has, moreover, what for a tropical boat are certainly not in themselves to be objected to—open bulwarks. The result is that any breeze at all stronger than usual sends wave after wave clean over her." The ship, it is further stated, "has accumulated a most foul quantity of bilge-water during previous voyages. The effect therefore of the combined bilge-water and new paint where everything has been closed up may be well imagined. Several of the cabins have become absolutely poisonous. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself, though an excellent sailor, was for days completely laid up by the effect of bilge-water and paint. One young officer had an attack of dysentery, brought on, as the doctors say, solely by the paint. Nearly everybody on board suffered from a kind of painters' colic." The *Times* correspondent confirms these statements. He says:—"It would be difficult to overestimate the value of cabins perfumed with fresh paint and bilge water, and supplied by a leak with continual rivulets and puddles, as a means of removing, by the familiar process of natural selection, all sickly and worthless members; and the fact that we have reached Madeira in good health augurs well for the success of the expedition." The Military officers who were ordered a passage in this vessel have, it is announced, unanimously resolved not to sign the messing certificate. The food and berths are described as being "beastly."

Among the stores shipped for the Gold Coast this week were one hundred leather bags, to hold from 10lb. to 20lb. of gunpowder for bursting gates and blowing up stockades, in expectation of the rough sort of warfare which may be expected among the Ashantees. Rockets also, it is stated, are being sent out in profusion, the consternation which such missiles created among King Theodore's half-savage troops being considered as having been mainly instrumental in achieving the triumph in the Abyssinian expedition. The outfit of the Engineers who have embarked for the Gold Coast includes a pint water-bottle, cased in wood, also one of Atkins and Co.'s patent pocket filters. This filter consists of a block of pure animal charcoal, without any fittings liable to get out of order and become useless.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE.

THE long-threatened bombardment of Alicante by the Intransigente frigates took place on Sunday. The insurgent frigates returned to the port on Thursday, the 25th ult., and on Friday took up their former positions before the town, announcing that they persisted in their intention of bombarding it unless their conditions were accepted. On Saturday a final effort was made by the foreign residents to obtain further delay, but it failed, and the Intransigente Commander notified to the consular body that the bombardment would begin on the following morning. All Englishmen but three residents left the town, with other foreigners. The English Consul, Colonel Baine, remained. Many inhabitants who had waited on to the last moment, not believing in the possibility of a bombardment, left during the night. A despatch from Madrid says that the commander of the German squadron wished to prevent the bombardment, while the French commander remained neutral, and the British admiral insisted upon non-intervention. The French admiral afterwards joined the views of the British commander, and the foreign squadrons could consequently do nothing to prevent the bombardment. On Sunday morning, the foreign fleet moved out of range, and at 6 A.M. the bombardment commenced, and lasted for upwards of five hours. More than 500 projectiles were thrown into the town in that time. Some of the shells were, it is declared, filled with petroleum. The town suffered a good deal, and several of the buildings were destroyed; but the town batteries replied so vigorously that ultimately the insurgent vessels had to retire, one of them being slightly and the other seriously damaged. Eight persons were killed in the town; the loss on board the frigates is not known. The Minister of the Interior was in the town, and is said to have displayed great valour, always hastening to the spots that were the most threatened. The inhabitants of Alicante were greatly elated at their success in repulsing the attack, and one of the correspondents said he believes the people would undoubtedly have seen the town laid in ruins rather than submit. It is believed that the insurgents feared the arrival of the frigates Victoria and Almanza, which Admiral Yelverton gave up to the Madrid Government on Friday.

The failure of the bombardment caused great joy in Madrid. Upon the receipt of this news the Cabinet met and telegraphed its congratulations to General Ceballos, the Minister of the interior, the artillery, the army, the volunteers, and the people of Alicante. The telegram concluded thus:—"This fresh crime of the Separatists against so Republican a town as Alicante will now deserve a reprobation of the whole of Spain, and afterwards that of all civilized peoples. The victory of the army and the people of Alicante is a proof of the universal confidence inspired by the Republic and its Government. The frigates recently restored by England will proceed to Carthagena without delay; they will be commanded by intelligent officers and armed by disciplined marines. The Criminal Separatist rebellion will soon perish in its last retreat, and public opinion will foresee from the present that better days are in store for liberty and the Republic." The *Times* correspondent says that it is expected at Madrid that this event will be quickly followed by the termination of the Carthagena rebellion. "The conduct of England and her squadron (the correspondent adds) is much censured here by the newspapers, which cannot understand the niceties of international law." Another correspondent at Alicante says that everybody there "appears disgusted with the conduct of the foreign Governments, especially with England."

From Carthagena there is little news, the Government having forbidden any news to be published either respecting the revolt at Cathagena or the Carlist war except that which emanates from official sources. A telegram from La Palma, dated as far back as the 26th ult., but only recently published, says:—"The troops besieging Carthagena are suffering severely from ague and fever, and are much disheartened by the resignation of General Martinez Campos. His successor, General Ceballos, has not yet arrived. Yesterday some soldiers joined the insurgents. People are complaining bitterly of the inactivity of the Madrid Government." A later despatch from the same place, dated September 30, says:—"General Ceballos arrived to-day, bringing with him two companies of infantry, two Krupp guns, and a reinforcement of artillerymen. He shortly expects to receive his full siege train. The engineers are pushing forward their works towards Fort Atayor, and have succeeded in fortifying Mount Rodan with heavy artillery."

According to a Madrid telegram, General Moriones had gained an important victory over the Carlists in Navarre. It is also announced that Berga has been successfully relieved, and there are reports that Saballs has been removed, and that the Carlist chiefs Tristany and Miret have left the Carlist army. Madrid advices also state that in Valencia so much indignation has been aroused by the successes of the Carlists that the citizens have formed themselves into armed bodies to act against them. Recently they went to the assistance of Alcira, and succeeded in defeating the Carlists and capturing 114 prisoners. A telegram from Hendaye, dated Wednesday, published in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—"The Carlists are approaching Bilbao in force. Lizarraga occupies Vergara against forces from San Sebastian and Tolosa. Velasco is at Zornoza, and Elio is with Don Carlos at Miravalles. Bilbao is thus quite surrounded by all the Carlist forces, who occupy strong positions. General Anecegui, however, keeps up communication with San Sebastian by sea. The excitement is very great. The Carlists can be seen in numbers from the forts of Miravalles and Morro. General Moriones is advancing, while Santa Pau is marching up to cut off the Carlist retreat into Navarre. An action is thus regarded as imminent, unless the Carlists manage to fall back on Ordunia. No fears are entertained for Bilbao, as the Carlists would be shut in unless they defeated Moriones." A Bayonne despatch says that Don Carlos has issued postage stamps bearing his own portrait.

It is announced from Madrid that the incorporation of the young men of the reserve is proceeding throughout Spain with great order and regularity. The other day it was stated that 32,000 men had already been incorporated with the army. Senor Zorrilla, who is at the present time in Portugal, is shortly expected at Madrid. The *Imparcial* announces that the contract about to be concluded in London to procure funds for the Spanish Government is not yet finally arranged, but the negotiations are progressing favourably. The United States Government, it is rumoured, has sent a diplomatic note to the Spanish Cabinet relative to Cuba, couched in friendly terms, and proving the existence of a good understanding between the Governments.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ROBBERY AT ETON BY A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

AN extensive robbery was committed at Eton College on Sunday evening. A number of silver cups and a quantity of clothing and other property were stolen from the new building, a portion of the college occupied by the foundationers. The robbery was committed while the boys were in the chapel. The police have ascertained that there is no doubt that the person who committed the robbery was a ticket-of-leave man, named Bertrand Ashley, alias M. Ostrog, and who has also been known by the name of Count Sobieski and many other aliases. This man, on being released on a ticket-of-leave, at once resumed his old career of crime. Aged about forty, and of a gentlemanly and foreign appearance, he appears to have found but little difficulty in entering the best of society, and at Eton College he introduced himself to Mr. Browning, one of the masters, as having taken a boy to school some eight years since. M. Ostrog while in London paid frequent visits to the quiet village of West Drayton on the Great Western line. There he courted and won the affections of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of position in the neighbourhood; but thanks to the efforts of the police she has had a fortunate escape from this villain's attentions. A letter recently received by one of his late friends asks him to write to him, "Mister Carl Swedenborg, Post Restante, Berlin," and states that M. Ostrog is en route for Russia.

AMERICAN IRON.

AN unpleasant sensation is produced by a comparison of the export of iron during 1872 with the effect achieved during the present year. Last year the export arrived at consisted of 3,382,762 tons of iron and steel manufactures, an increase of 6·7 per cent.; machinery and mill work of the value of £8,212,112, showing an increase of 37 per cent.; and hardware and cutlery to the value of £5,089,481, an increase of 27 per cent. Not only have we, during the present year, lost—except in the item of Bessemer steel rails—our best customer, the American, but our trans-Atlantic cousins have at last entered into open rivalry with English ironmasters. First, the ironmakers of Pennsylvania, thanks to high duties, expelled us from their own market; next, they invaded the Dominion of Canada, and at last they have boarded us in our home market. One hundred tons of American bar-iron, "guaranteed equal to Staffordshire," have—it is said—been sold to a Liverpool firm at £11 10s. per ton delivered in port, thus undersselling the English manufacturer by from 20s. to 25s. per ton. If this be the thin end of the wedge it is very thin, and but little consternation need be felt at the possible achievement of this very small transaction; but, taken in conjunction with reports from the "other side," the advent of American iron is at least ominous. Pennsylvania does not include within her limits the iron-producing power of the United States. Virginia is endowed with magnificent seams of coal and inexhaustible stores of iron ores, hematite, argillaceous, and magnetic. Alabama is also basied in developing her vast mineral wealth, and East Tennessee threatens, "when certain railways now in course of construction are completed," to become a great centre of iron manufacture. In the figures supposed to represent the cost of American production we are not inclined to place implicit faith—aware, as we are, of the high price of labour in the States—nor are we prepared to see the iron shipbuilding of the Clyde, the Thames, the Mersey, and Morecambe Bay transferred at once to the Delaware River. Without doubt the American iron trade has developed enormously during the prevalence of high prices in this country, and there is every probability that it would prove equally sensitive to a return, on our part, to the prices of two years ago. Any hope of this devoutly-to-be-wished consummation during the present, or even the forthcoming year, would be futile; but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that, within a couple of years, our coal production will be increased to an enormous extent. Cheap fuel will soon redress the balance between the English and the American manufacturer, who will once more need all his tariffs to protect him against his rivals in the "old country."—*Iron.*

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ASHANTEE.

As to the country, we glean from M'Culloch and others that it is generally mountainous, save some small tracts to the east and west, though the mountains are neither abrupt nor precipitous. It is well watered, among the rivers being the Assinee, which is looked upon as the boundary between the Ivory and Gold Coasts, and is, for some distance, the western boundary of the empire, and the Volta or Oswedo, the principal river, which runs a course of over 400 miles before reaching the sea. Both the heat and insalubrity of the climate are believed to be exaggerated, though the former, from October to March, the hot season, is very great. During the rest of the year it is so moderate that fires and warm clothing are not amiss. The nights, indeed, are always cold, and in the forests fires are as necessary against the cold dews as against the wild beasts. The climate along the coast is certainly unhealthy, especially to Europeans, owing partly to the chilly nights following scorching hot days, but mostly to a kind of miasma which rises from the valleys and neighbourhood of rivers. The interior, indeed, is healthy, and Isert has even recommended the erection in it of hospitals for the benefit of European invalids from the forts on the coast. Usually the air is calm, but there are tornadoes pretty frequently, and the harmattan, as the wind from the desert is called. The latter is felt between the end of December and the beginning of February, and is very destructive, blowing sometimes for two or three days only, but occasionally for a fortnight together, and it is so dry that it absorbs the moisture of everything it comes in contact with. There are two rainy seasons and one dry in Ashantee. The first rains occur about the end of May or beginning of June, and are followed by fogs and hazy weather, very dangerous and very powerful in July and August. The second rains come on in October, after which till April is the hot season. For about half its length, more or less, that is, from about 7½deg. N. latitude to the coast, and for the whole length between the Assinee and Volta rivers, the country is a mass of forest, the trees of which are all on an immense scale, varying, however, on the coast and inland. Thus near the coast are to be found the boabab, the cactus, the mangrove, various specimens of palms, the cotton, and other large trees, all mixed with a wild entanglement of thorny bush, itself growing to an inconceivable size. When the summit of the first mountains is reached about 15 miles inland, the boabab disappears and is replaced by another tree of equal magnitude. So, too, does the mangrove; the palms become scarce, but other trees are found in their stead, including a new kind of aloe and citron. In the north there are trees and shrubs only in patches, and the country is covered with jungle and guinea grass of an enormous height and thickness, and which is fired and used to manure the plantations. The sugar-cane grows wild, and there are also tobacco, maize, and hourra, millet, yams, rice, potatoes, and every kind of tropical plant in abundance, of gums and aromatic plants, of dyes and hard woods. The animals are numerous and various. There are elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes, deer, antelopes, civet cats, monkeys, porcupines, and goats, as well as lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, wolves, wild boars, and wild cats. The rivers swarm with hippopotami and alligators; but the animals seemingly peculiar to Ashantee are a gigantic rat, an odoriferous mouse, and the serapo or man-eater, which digs up and devours dead bodies. Reptiles are numerous, including serpents of every size, scorpions and centepedes, toads and frogs, some of the former being of an immense size, and lizards. Of birds there are pheasants, partridges, and wild ducks (of a very beautiful plumage), doves, crown birds, parrots, parroquets, guinea sparrows, beccaficoes. The waterfowl are herons, bitterns, and sea mews. Birds of prey include eagles, kites, and one, not larger than a dove, but bolder and more rapacious than any other bird. Those peculiar to the country are the pookoo, useful in destroying field rats, and a bird about twice the size of a sparrow, with a shrill, hollow note, and the sound of which is held to be of ill-omen. All the Ashantee birds are remarkable for their plumage, but none have pleasing voices, the only songsters being the nightingale and the thrush. The woods are full of bees, and a species of ant called termes, so numerous and rapacious that a sheep attacked by them in the night has been found a skeleton in the morning. Fireflies, dragon-flies, a fly like the cantharides in appearance and scent, indeed, all tropical insects but the mosquito are found here. Black and hump-backed whales are found on the coast between September and December, and there are plenty of sharks, which form the common food of the Gold Coast negroes, and other sea-fish; and the rivers yield corals and oysters, which feed on the branches of the mangrove and other trees, but are not good for food if the water be fresh.—*Land and Water.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a Registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathia advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium

THE HYDRO-PNEUMATIC GUN CARRIAGE.

SOME important experiments have been made at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, with a new gun-carriage for siege purposes, designed by Major Moncrieff in furtherance of the system he has introduced of raising and lowering the gun for firing and reloading by utilising the force of recoil. The means the major has hitherto adopted to secure this object for land service guns has been a counterweight to the gun; but in applying it to the 64-pounder rifle siege gun he substitutes a hydro-pneumatic cylinder, oscillating between the cheeks of the carriage. In appearance the carriage does not differ materially from the ordinary iron siege carriage, and it can be used for either the old or the new system, the only peculiarity being that it is immensely heavy. When used as a Moncrieff carriage, and the gun is raised above the parapet, two radius bars or arms are supported by clutching the trunnions; and between these is the cross head of a plunger or piston, which works in a cylinder below. When the gun was fired the recoil drove the piston into the cylinder, forcing a store of water within it into a chamber of compressed air, and bringing the gun down well under cover. After reloading, the turn of a lever released the compressed air, and the gun was carried up again to the firing position, where it can be directed against the object assailed by means of mirrors, without exposing the gunners. Although the trial yesterday was of a private character, intended simply for the convenience of the inventor, its importance was so great that several officers connected with the scientific branches of the army were present, including Major General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, governor of the Royal Military Academy; Colonel Philpotts, secretary to the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell; Colonel Heyman, secretary Experimental Branch at Woolwich; and Lieutenant Rainbird, same department. Six rounds were fired, one with a charge of 8lb. of powder, two with 10lb., and three with a maximum charge of 12lb., to which the service charge for this gun will be increased, consequent on the introduction of a steel inner tube. The result was such as to elicit the admiration of all the spectators, and the general opinion was that this adaptation of the Moncrieff principle is even of greater value than that of the counterweight, which has been already adopted, and that it will originate a new era in the art of siege artillery. Major Moncrieff's theory is that embrasures are unsuitable for modern warfare, especially for earthworks, and that siege operations should be directed from sunken works which offer no mark to the enemy, and this can only be done by some such system as that which he advocates. The carriage tried yesterday was constructed by William Armstrong, with modifications introduced by the inventor for firing it as high an elevation as 30 degrees. It will shortly be put through a series of complete trials by the committee on high-angle fire.—*Standard.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA COCHIN.

422 Queen of Ceylon, Muir—Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1436 Shahpore, Lihon—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1265 Victoria Cross, Barns, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

996 Lady Melville, Hanna—Volkart Brothers.
1293 Winged Hunter, Small.—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1230 British Princess, Reid—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1361 Castlemaine, Pugh—The Captain.
1059 Coldingham, Bice—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
695 Hiawatha, Umness—The Captain.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Wildash—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1278 Venetia, Angove—P. & O. Co.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

548 Calcutta, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDA, HODDOODA, AND ADEN.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.

FOR ARABIAN GULF.

458 Mula, Morrison—Essa bin Khulifa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

865 Boadicea, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia, Martino—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1131 Arcot, Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1209 Coromandel, Maby.
448 Corvette Zarco, Correa de Silva (P. G. Boat).
8 3 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
130 Hercules, Robert.
1463 Java, Avern, B. I. S. N. Co.
1060 Killarney, O'Neill—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1727 Nizam, Barlow—P. & O. Co.
1202 Pera, Methvan—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

229 Dione, Rus—The Captain.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

248 Africa, Ranchaust—Tharia Topun.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA AND HODDOODA.

488 Fazal Currim, Pead—H. A. C. Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

281 Diamant, Coury—Shaboo Sedick.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawar & Co.
275 Jane, Batat—H. A. N. Mahomed.
342 Marie, Gugnen—H. A. N. Mahomed.
378 Northern Queen, McMillon—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
408 Sind (ordinary).
1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Turret Ship.)
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Turret Ship.)

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 5, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,67,000
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. L. S. Bruce.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Remington, Hores, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as are consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 13,910, assuring £9,717 589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,192,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709-3-5 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Stone, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawn, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice or withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 3 months' notice with drawal ...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

AMERICAN
DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS.
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
500 Bbls ROSIN,
8,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,

FOR SALE on arrival of Ship "LYDIA SKOLFIELD" from BOSTON. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1